WEST Search History

DATE: Tuesday, June 17, 2003

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L7	L4 and gel	42	L7
L6	L4 and sol	0	L6
L5	L4 and alkoxysilane	0	L5
L4	L3 and glass	52	L4
L3	L1 and tempo$4	94	L3
L2	L1 and (sol same gel)	17	L2
DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L1	((525/54.1)!.CCLS. |(536/4.1 |536/18.5)!.CCLS.)	2246	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:52:36 ON 17 JUN 2003)

FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE, USPATFULL, EUROPATFULL, PATOSWO' ENTERED AT 12:53:05 ON 17 JUN 2003

L1	45275	S SOL WITH GEL
L2	14241	S L1 AND GLASS
L3	679	S L2 AND TEMPO?
L4	173	S L3 AND SYNTHESIS
L5	161	S L4 AND METAL
L6	144	S L5 AND ORGANIC
L7	13	S L6 AND ALKOXYSILANE

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 13 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:92890 USPATFULL

TITLE: Method and materials for patterning of a polymerizable, amorphous matrix with electrically active material disposed therein

INVENTOR(S): Wolk, Martin B., Woodbury, MN, UNITED STATES
Bellmann, Erika, St. Paul, MN, UNITED STATES
Li, Yingbo, Woodbury, MN, UNITED STATES
Roberts, Ralph R., Cottage Grove, MN, UNITED STATES
Bentsen, James G., North St. Paul, MN, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003064248	A1	20030403
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-208910	A1	20020730 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-931598, filed on 16 Aug 2001, PENDING

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Office of Intellectual Property Counsel, 3M Innovative Properties Company, PO Box 33427, St. Paul, MN, 55133-3427

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 24

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 3 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 1645

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB In a method of making an **organic** electroluminescent device, a transfer layer is solution coated on a donor substrate. The transfer layer includes a polymerizable, amorphous matrix with a light emitting material disposed in the matrix. The transfer layer is then selectively patterned on a receptor. The polymerizable, amorphous matrix is then polymerized. Examples of patterning methods include laser thermal transfer or thermal head transfer. The method and associated materials can be used to form, for example, **organic** electroluminescent devices.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 13 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:76397 USPATFULL

TITLE: Perfluorinated amide salts and their uses as ionic conducting materials

INVENTOR(S): Michot, Christophe, Grenoble, FRANCE
Armand, Michel, Montreal, CANADA
Gauthier, Michel, La Prairie, CANADA
Choquette, Yves, Sainte-Julie, CANADA

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003052310	A1	20030320
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-253035	A1	20020924 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-858439, filed on 16 May 2001, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-125797, filed on 3 Dec 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6319428

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	CA 1996-2194127	19961230
	CA 1997-2199231	19970305
	WO 1997-CA1013	19971230

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Patent Group, Choate, Hall & Stewart, Exchange Place, 53 State Street, Boston, MA, 02109-2804
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 78
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 4119
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention concerns ionic compounds in which the anionic load has been delocalized. A compound disclosed by the invention is comprised of an amide or one of its salts, including an anionic portion combined with at least one cationic portion M.sup.+m in sufficient numbers to ensure overall electronic neutrality; the compound is further comprised of M as a hydroxonium, a nitrosonium NO.sup.+, an ammonium --NH.sub.4+, a metallic cation with the valence m, an **organic** cation with the valence m, or an organometallic cation with the valence m. The anionic portion matches the formula R.sub.F--SO.sub.x--N.sup.-Z, wherein R.sub.F is a perfluorinated group, x is 1 or 2, and Z is an electroattractive substituent. The compounds can be used notably for ionic conducting materials, electronic conducting materials, colorants, and the catalysis of various chemical reactions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 13 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:301722 USPATFULL
TITLE: Film-forming specifically detachable material
INVENTOR(S): Amberg-Schwab, Sabine, Erlabrunn, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Crnobrnja, Rozalija, Wurzburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Haas, Karl-Heinz, Veitshochheim, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002169270	A1	20021114
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-138762	A1	20020503 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1999-367763, filed on 17 Nov 1999, ABANDONED

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1997-19757455	19971223
	DE 1998-19822721	19980520

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: BRINKS HOFER GILSON & LIONE, One Indiana Square, Suite 2425, Indianapolis, IN, 46204
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 25
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 648
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to a film-forming material that contains an inorganic/**organic** hybrid polymer and/or hybrid pre-polymer. The film-forming specifically detachable material of the present invention is useful for the **temporary** stabilizing and/or functionalizing of technical or biological surfaces and additionally contains at least one film-forming water- and or alcohol-soluble polymer. The material of the present invention is generally one in which the hybrid polymer or hybrid pre-polymer, is formed through hydrolitic precondensation, possibly in the presence of at least one condensation catalyst, of at least one organofunctional silane of the formula (I)

RSiX.sub.3 (I)

wherein X stands for a hydrolizable and condensable group and R for a networkable **organic** residue. A colloidal solution is formed and applied to a desired surface to precipitate the colloid and cause networking of the hybrid pre-polymers with each other to form the specifically detachable, film-forming material on the desired surface.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 13 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:119474 USPATFULL
TITLE: Toner for developing electrostatic latent image, image forming method and image forming apparatus using the same
INVENTOR(S): Okuno, Hiroyoshi, Minamiashigara-shi, JAPAN
Matsumoto, Akira, Minamiashigara-shi, JAPAN
Kubo, Tsutomu, Minamiashigara-shi, JAPAN
Lee, Ţeigen, Minamiashigara-shi, JAPAN
Shibuya, Yuusaku, Minamiashigara-shi, JAPAN
Sugizaki, Yutaka, Minamiashigara-shi, JAPAN
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): FUJI XEROX CO., LTD. (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002061457	A1	20020523	
	US 6555282	B2	20030429	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-962587	A1	20010926	(9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 2000-293433	20000927

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: OLIFF & BERRIDGE, P.O. BOX 19928, ALEXANDRIA, VA, 22320
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 17
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1121
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A toner for developing an electrostatic latent image, including toner particles containing a binder resin and a colorant, and an external additive, is provided. The external additive contains silica of which the surface is subjected to hydrophobic treatment and which has an average primary particle size of 80 to 300 nm, a water content of 3 to 15% and a volume resistivity of 1.times.10.sup.13 .OMEGA.cm or more. The invention further provides an image forming method and an image forming apparatus using the same. The toner for developing an electrostatic latent image is good in transferability over a long period of time and gives a high image quality without causing an image defect.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 13 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:16771 USPATFULL
TITLE: Perfluorinated amide salts and their uses as ionic conducting materials
INVENTOR(S): Michot, Christophe, Grenoble, FRANCE
Armand, Michel, Montreal, CANADA
Gauthier, Michel, La Prairie, CANADA
Choquette, Yves, Sainte-Julie, CANADA

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002009650	A1	20020124

APPLICATION INFO.: US 2001-858439 A1 20010516 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-125797, filed on 3 Dec 1998, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	CA 1996-2194127	19961230
	CA 1997-2199231	19970305

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: OBLON, SPIVAK, McCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C., Fourth Floor, 1755 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA, 22202
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 78
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 4121
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention concerns ionic compounds in which the anionic load has been delocalized. A compound disclosed by the invention is comprised of an amide or one of its salts, including an anionic portion combined with at least one cationic portion M.sup.+m in sufficient numbers to ensure overall electronic neutrality; the compound is further comprised of M as a hydroxonium, a nitrosonium NO.sup.+, an ammonium --NH.sub.4+, a metallic cation with the valence m, an **organic** cation with the valence m, or an organometallic cation with the valence m. The anionic portion matches the formula R.sub.F--SO.sub.x--N.sup.-Z, wherein R.sub.F is a perfluorinated group, x is 1 or 2, and Z is an electroattractive substituent. The compounds can be used notably for ionic conducting materials, electronic conducting materials, colorants, and the catalysis of various chemical reactions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 13 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:210462 USPATFULL
TITLE: Porous solid for gas adsorption separation and gas adsorption separation process employing it
INVENTOR(S): Miyazawa, Kohji, Aichi-gun, Japan
Inagaki, Shinji, Aichi-gun, Japan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): KABUSHIKI KAISHA TOYOTA CHUO KENKYUSHO, Aichi-gun, Japan, 480-1192 (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2001042440	A1	20011122	
	US 6346140	B2	20020212	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-820940	A1	20010330	(9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 2000-99564	20000331

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: OBLON SPIVAK MCCLELLAND MAIER & NEUSTADT PC, FOURTH FLOOR, 1755 JEFFERSON DAVIS HIGHWAY, ARLINGTON, VA, 22202
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 19
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 10 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1322
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A gas adsorption separation process characterized by adsorption separation of components in a gas by contacting the gas with a porous

solid which is a porous solid having an X-ray diffraction pattern with at least one peak at a diffraction angle corresponding to a d value of 1 nm or greater; and

having a nitrogen adsorption isotherm measured at liquid nitrogen temperature with at least one section where the change in nitrogen adsorption in terms of the volume of nitrogen under standard conditions is 50 ml/g or greater with a relative vapor pressure change of 0.1 in a relative vapor pressure range of 0.2-0.8;

wherein the porous solid possesses mesopores with a median pore size of 2-50 nm in the pore size distribution curve and pore walls that are porous.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 13 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:208411 USPATFULL

TITLE: Perfluorinated amide salts and their uses as ionic conducting materials

INVENTOR(S): Michot, Christophe, Grenoble, France
Armand, Michel, Montreal, Canada
Gauthier, Michel, La Prairie, Canada
Choquette, Yves, Sainte-Julie, Canada

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hydro-Quebec, Montreal, Canada (non-U.S. corporation)
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris, France (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6319428	B1	20011120	
	WO 9829388		19980709	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-125797		19981203	(9)
	WO 1997-CA1013		19971230	
			19981203	PCT 371 date
			19981203	PCT 102(e) date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	CA 1996-2194127	19961230
	CA 1997-2199231	19970305

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Kopec, Mark
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Hutchins, Wheeler & Dittmar
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 46
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 5266
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention concerns ionic compounds in which the anionic load has been delocalized. A compound disclosed by the invention is comprised of an amide or one of its salts, including an anionic portion combined with at least one cationic portion M.sup.+m in sufficient numbers to ensure overall electronic neutrality; the compound is further comprised of M as a hydroxonium, a nitrosonium NO.sup.+, an ammonium --NH.sub.4 +, a metallic cation with the valence m, an **organic** cation with the valence m, or an organometallic cation with the valence m. The anionic portion matches the formula R.sub.F --SO.sub.x --N.sup.- Z, wherein R.sub.F is a perfluorinated group, x is 1 or 2, and Z is an electroattractive substituent. The compounds can be used notably for ionic conducting materials, electronic conducting materials, colorants, and the catalysis of various chemical reactions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 13 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:153145 USPATFULL

TITLE: Fluoroalkyl-functional organopolysiloxane-containing compositions based on water, a process for their preparation and their use

INVENTOR(S): Standke, Burkhard, Loerrach, Germany, Federal Republic of
Edelmann, Roland, Wehr, Germany, Federal Republic of
Frings, Albert-Johannes, Rheinfelden, Germany, Federal Republic of
Horn, Michael, Rheinfelden, Germany, Federal Republic of
Jenkner, Peter, Rheinfelden, Germany, Federal Republic of
Laven, Ralf, Niederdossenbach, Germany, Federal Republic of
Mack, Helmut, Rheinfelden, Germany, Federal Republic of
Monkiewicz, Jaroslaw, Rheinfelden, Germany, Federal Republic of

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Degussa-Huels Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt am Main, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6288256	B1	20010911
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-229124		19990112 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-93681, filed on 9 Jun 1998, now patented, Pat. No. US 6054601 Division of Ser. No. US 1997-984094, filed on 3 Dec 1997, now patented, Pat. No. US 5808125

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1996-19649953	19961203

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Wilson, James O.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Oblon, Spivak, McLelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 37
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 927

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB An aqueous organopolysiloxane-containing composition comprising organopolysiloxanes of formula I:

HO [Si(A)(CH.sub.3).sub.z (OH).sub.1-z O].sub.a [Si(B)(R.sup.2).sub.y (OH).sub.1-y O].sub.b [Si(C)(CH.sub.3)O].sub.c [Si(D)(OH)O].sub.d H.(HX).sub.e (I),

wherein A is an aminoalkyl group of formula II:

H.sub.2 N (CH.sub.2).sub.f (NH).sub.g (CH.sub.2).sub.h Si(OR).sub.3-z (CH.sub.3).sub.z (II),

in which 0.ltoreq.f.ltoreq.6, g=0 if f=0 and g=1 if f>0, 0.ltoreq.h.ltoreq.6 and 0.ltoreq.z.ltoreq.1;

B is a fluoroalkyl group of formula III:

R.sup.1 --Y--(CH.sub.2).sub.2 Si(R.sup.2)Y(OR).sub.3-y (III)

wherein R.sup.1 is a mono-, oligo- or perfluorinated alkyl group having

1-9 C atoms, or a mono-, oligo- or perfluorinated aryl group, Y is a CH.sub.2, O or S group, R.sup.2 is a linear, branched or cyclic alkyl group having 1-8 C atoms or an aryl group and 0.ltoreq.y.ltoreq.1;

C is an alkyl group of formula IV:

R.sup.3 --Si(CH.sub.3)(OR).sub.2 (IV),

and D is an alkyl group of formula V:

R.sup.3 --Si(OR).sub.3 (V)

wherein R.sup.3, in each case is identical or different, and is a linear, branched or cyclic alkyl group having 1-8 C atoms, and R, in each case is identical or different, and is a linear, branched or cyclic alkyl group having 1-8 C atoms or an aryl group;

and HX is an acid, in which X is an inorganic or **organic** acid radical, and 0.ltoreq.y.ltoreq.1, 0.ltoreq.z.ltoreq.1, a>0, b>0, c.gtoreq.0, d.gtoreq.0, e.gtoreq.0 and (a+b+c+d).gtoreq.2, the composition being essentially free from **organic** solvents, having a flash point of more than 70.degree. C. and liberating essentially no alcohols by hydrolysis on dilution with water.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 13 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2000:50851 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Fluoroalkyl-functional organopolysiloxane-containing compositions based on water, a process for their preparation and their use
INVENTOR(S):	Standke, Burkhard, Loerrach, Germany, Federal Republic of Edelmann, Roland, Wehr, Germany, Federal Republic of Frings, Albert-Johannes, Rheinfelden, Germany, Federal Republic of Horn, Michael, Rheinfelden, Germany, Federal Republic of Jenkner, Peter, Rheinfelden, Germany, Federal Republic of Laven, Ralf, Niederdossenbach, Germany, Federal Republic of Mack, Helmut, Rheinfelden, Germany, Federal Republic of Monkiewicz, Jaroslaw, Rheinfelden, Germany, Federal Republic of
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Huels Aktiengesellschaft, Marl, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6054601		20000425
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-93681		19980609 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1997-984094, filed on 3 Dec 1997, now patented, Pat. No. US 5808125		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1996-19649953	19961203

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Wilson, James O.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1

LINE COUNT: 1118
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Organopolysiloxane containing compositions are prepared by mixing an organopolysiloxane containing an aminoalkyl group, an organopolysiloxane containing a fluoroalkyl group, and optionally, organopolysiloxanes containing alkyl groups, together with water, or a water/acid mixture, or a water/acid/alcohol mixture, where the mixture is adjusted to have a pH in the range of 1-8, then removing the alcohol already present or formed during reaction.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 10 OF 13 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1998:112194 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Fluoroalkyl-functional organopolysiloxane-containing compositions based on water, a process for their preparation and their use
INVENTOR(S):	Standke, Burkhard, Loerrach, Germany, Federal Republic of Edelmann, Roland, Wehr, Germany, Federal Republic of Frings, Albert-Johannes, Rheinfelden, Germany, Federal Republic of Horn, Michael, Rheinfelden, Germany, Federal Republic of Jenkner, Peter, Rheinfelden, Germany, Federal Republic of Laven, Ralf, Niederdossenbach, Germany, Federal Republic of Mack, Helmut, Rheinfelden, Germany, Federal Republic of Monkiewicz, Jaroslaw, Rheinfelden, Germany, Federal Republic of
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Huels Aktiengesellschaft, Marl, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5808125		19980915
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-984094		19971203 (8)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1996-19649953	19961203

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Siegel, Alan
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	8
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
LINE COUNT:	822

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An aqueous organopolysiloxane-containing composition comprising organopolysiloxanes of formula I:

HO[Si(A) (CH.sub.3).sub.z (OH).sub.1-z O].sub.a [Si(B) (R.sup.2).sub.y (OH).sub.1-y O].sub.b [Si(C) (CH.sub.3)O].sub.c [Si(D) (OH)O].sub.d H.multidot.(HX).sub.e (I),

wherein A is an aminoalkyl group of formula II:

H.sub.2 N(CH.sub.2).sub.f (NH).sub.g (CH.sub.2).sub.h Si(OR).sub.3-z (CH.sub.3).sub.z (II),

in which 0.ltorsim.f.ltorsim.6, g=0 if f=0 and g=1 if f>0, 0.ltorsim.h.ltorsim.6 and 0.ltorsim.z.ltorsim.1;

B is a fluoroalkyl group of formula III:

R.sup.1 --Y--(CH.sub.2).sub.2 Si(R.sup.2)y(OR).sub.3-y (III),

wherein R.sup.1 is a mono-, oligo- or perfluorinated alkyl group having 1-9 C atoms, or a mono-, oligo- or perfluorinated aryl group, Y is a CH.sub.2, O or S group, R.sup.2 is a linear, branched or cyclic alkyl group having 1-8 C atoms or an aryl group and 0.ltorsim.y.ltorsim.1;

C is an alkyl group of formula IV:

R.sup.3 --Si(CH.sub.3) (OR).sub.2 (IV),

and D is an alkyl group of formula V:

R.sup.3 --Si(OR).sub.3 (V),

wherein R.sup.3, in each case is identical or different, and is a linear, branched or cyclic alkyl group having 1-8 C atoms, and R, in each case is identical or different, and is a linear, branched or cyclic alkyl group having 1-8 C atoms or an aryl group; and HX is an acid, in which X is an inorganic or **organic** acid radical, and 0.ltorsim.y.ltorsim.1, 0.ltorsim.z.ltorsim.1, a>0, b>0, c.gtorsim.0, d.gtorsim.0, e.gtorsim.0 and (a+b+c+d).gtorsim.2, the composition being essentially free from **organic** solvents, having a flash point of more than 70.degree. C. and liberating essentially no alcohols by hydrolysis on dilution with water.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 11 OF 13 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	97:93825 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Silicon-containing networked non-linear optical compositions
INVENTOR(S):	Jeng, Ru Jong, Chelmsford, MA, United States Chen, Yong Ming, Lowell, MA, United States Jain, Aloke Kumar, Bangalore, India Kumar, Jayant, Lowell, MA, United States Tripathy, Sukant Kishore, Acton, MA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	University of Massachusetts Lowell, Lowell, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5676883		19971014
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-449159		19950524 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1992-950398, filed on 23 Sep 1992, now patented, Pat. No. US 5433895		

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Tucker, Philip
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Hamilton, Brook, Smith & Reynolds, P.C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	9
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	11 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	767

AB A nonlinear optical composition and a method of forming the nonlinear optical composition are disclosed. The nonlinear optical composition includes a silicon-containing component and a nonlinear optical component which causes the nonlinear optical composition to exhibit second order nonlinear optical polarization of electromagnetic radiation, such as light. The method includes forming a sol of the silicon-containing component and the nonlinear optical component of the

composition. A gel is formed from the sol. The nonlinear optical component is then poled while the gel is exposed to conditions sufficient to cause formation of a nonlinear optical composition which exhibits second order nonlinear optical polarization of electromagnetic radiation.

L7 ANSWER 12 OF 13 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	97:33348 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Chemically derived leucite
INVENTOR(S):	Erbe, Erik M., Stillwater, MN, United States Sapieszko, Ronald S., Woodbury, MN, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, MN, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5622551		19970422
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-536073		19950929 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-338278, filed on 14 Nov 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-145493, filed on 29 Oct 1993, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Marcantoni, Paul
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Griswold, Gary L., Kirn, Walter N., Bjorkman, Dale A.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	37
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	1054

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Chemically derived leucite is claimed. The chemically derived leucite is obtained from a stable dispersion of a potassia precursor, an alumina precursor and a silica precursor having a specified dry weight solids content. Chemically derived tetragonal leucite is particularly useful as a component of a dental porcelain.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 13 OF 13 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	95:64668 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Silicon-containing networked non-linear optical compositions
INVENTOR(S):	Jeng, Ru J., Chelmsford, MA, United States Chen, Yong M., Lowell, MA, United States Jain, Aloke K., Bangalore, India Kumar, Jayant, Lowell, MA, United States Tripathy, Sukant K., Acton, MA, United States
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AB A nonlinear optical composition and a method of forming the nonlinear

optical composition are disclosed. The nonlinear optical composition includes a silicon-containing component and a nonlinear optical component which causes the nonlinear optical composition to exhibit second order nonlinear optical polarization of electromagnetic radiation, such as light. The method includes forming a sol of the silicon-containing component and the nonlinear optical component of the composition. A gel is formed from the sol. The nonlinear optical component is then poled while the gel is exposed to conditions sufficient to cause formation of a nonlinear optical composition which exhibits second order nonlinear optical polarization of electromagnetic radiation.

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